The Sinks Sun

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our friends who favor us with manus and illustrations for publication wis we refacted articles returned they mus cases send stamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

In Germany to-day it is a race between revolution by constitutional reform and Bolshevik upheaval with all the hideous possibilities of the reign of red terror. As the civilized world-even the civilized world actually yet in arms against the German people and what is left of the German Government-watches the swift progress of momentous events, its sympathics and hopes must be strong for the success of those who are now desperately struggling to preserve mething of the structure of lawful authority. The sternest advocate of the severest retribution upon the criminals of 1914 cannot wish for Germany the fate that has been Russia's.

We Haven't a Doubt of It!

Our esteemed contemporary the Courrier des Etats-Unia, one of the best and best loved American papers printed in another language than English, asks this morning this question:

"Will not the American people, who not long ago acclaimed Marshal Jorran entertain Marshal FOCH?"

Entertain him! The millions of hearts and voices lining Fifth avenue when FERDINAND FOCH makes his glorious drive up that thoroughfare will not merely acclaim him. They'll belong to him.

And likewise to Georges CLEMEN CEAU when he comes too.

After Thirty Years.

"There is only one master in this country. I am he and I will not tolerate another. There is only one law. my law, the law which I myself lay down."

of his war lordship and addressing his army, in which he placed his reliance and faith, WILLIAM II. thus took up the reins of government and announced his allegiance to the tradi tions and tenets of his Hohenzollern ancestry.

to rule the people over whose deswas bold enough to question the divinity of his right to rule and the autocracy which he was then beginning to manifest.

For years this element, the radical element of the German people, strugit. It gathered strength from the admitted to the bar. In college he and were thrown into prison. It dared to oppose the doctrine that nal in 1910. the future of the German people weight of Prussian arms.

This element was not the power stage of its growth the mind of saner and in the legal profession? Germany. It helped swell the vast crowd that gathered before the imperial palace of Berlin and it raised in judicial work which brings one its voice in the great tumultuous into close and daily touch with the wave of cheers that greeted the lives and the wants and woes of the Hohenzollern lord's words, "The God common people. A Magistrate like of the peace of 1816. of battle has thrust the sword of ROBERT C. CORNELL sees human life war into my hands." It was loyal in all its varied aspects. He is the Italy then to make the claim. There to the German people; it gave its embodiment of justice-all that they blood upon the battlefields of Europe; ever know of it-to the great mait followed the lead of Prussian mill- jority of those who come before him. swept on in conquest beneath the endless. Stern severity toward inthe Council of Empire it remained consideration for those who have been neglected and obscured. It was misled into misconduct through weak

in defeats and disaster. had opposed, with the crumbling of ject to review by appeal, and there-

inquestioning fealty and with the lestruction of autocracy, this long repressed power arose as the might of the German people. Its represen- are willing to serve them in such potatives became the party at which sitions. The late JAMES T. KILDRETH nankind.

Dig Now!

No American can frame adequate the seven societies that have pooled their energies and resources of appeal in the United War Work Campaign.

Christian and unbeliever, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, religious and secular, for every man and woman of every faith and every degree of lack of faith, this stuper dous union of moral and philanthropic forces offers a vehicle for the wise and economical distribution of money to accomplish essential purposes. Outside the political fabric of those

fortunate nations which know neither reed nor race in their institutions there has never been a combination of normally opposing elements so all embracing in its scope and so vast in its extent as is now presented to us. As the Government of the United States, of any votes. The unavoidable erro as the Army of the United States, as the Navy of the United States, officially unite all men of good disposition for the public well being, so this union embraces them for voluntary labors in a work none of its elements could perform unassisted, and which requires for successful prosecution the generous support of all of us.

It is unnecessary, and it would be impossible, to describe here the details of the tasks performed for our soldiers and sailors by Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association and the Salvation Army. Where the limitations inevitably imposed on official agencies of the Government prescribe that their activities shall cease, the organizations in this union for civilization assume the grave responsibilities of protecting. aiding and serving the men who fight that we may have peace.

The work they do needs no description to the men in uniform. It needs no description to their fathers and mothers, to their wives and children, to their sweethearts, who have learned of it in detail through letters written in cantonment and camp, from messages conveyed by sympathetic strangers from the very trenches themselves, from tributes penned in naval bases abroad. These instrumentallties of practical comfort, of physical, mental and moral sustenance, have won a place for themselves none of us who does not know the facts first hand can ever understand.

Nelther armistice nor peace itself will reduce the need of our fighting hosts for the ministrations of these seven societies. Neither armistice nor peace itself can relieve any of us of for investment in this noble trust of humane endeavor is short, so must the response be prompt and generous.

Robert C. Cornell.

ROBERT C. CORNELL, long a city Behind these words was the chal- Magistrate, who died on Thursday lenge of an autocracy supremely forti- at the age of 66 years, was one fied in the belief of a divine right of the best public officers in the service of the city of New York. His in town on that historic day he might tinles the accident of birth had placed capacity and attainments would have him as Emperor. The words were been creditable to a Justice of the addressed not so much to the German Supreme Court; yet he served the people, for of their loyalty he had people, contentedly and efficiently, for little reason to doubt, as to a small, al- nearly twenty-five years, as a subormost inconsequential element, then in dinate Judge, whose name could never the incipiency of its growth, which appear in the law reports and whose work could not avail to bring him

conspicuous fame. His education was equal to that of our most distinguished Judges; so was his social position. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1874 gled for expression. It grew with and at the Columbia University Law the imperial scorn that was cast upon School two years later, when he was very oppression to which its leaders was a famous oarsman. He became were subjected; its principles lived, a City Magistrate in 1895 and served though its ardent disciples were de- as such until he was appointed Judge prived of their rights of citizenship of the Court of Domestic Relations upon the establishment of that tribu-

His friends and admirers-and lay only in the spread of German they were many-often expressed surimperialism, that might was right, prise that he had not aimed at higher that the whole mission of Germany things. Why was such a man, a genwas to crush mankind beneath the tleman and a scholar, content to six in an inferior court year after year. when he saw his contemporaries, cerof destruction and revolution, of dev- tainly not superior in ability, rising astation and ruin. It was in this to the highest places on the bench

The answer is not difficult to sur mise. There is a peculiar attraction tarism into the Balkans and Asia; it His opportunities for doing good are flag of imperial Hohenzollernism. In veterate wrongdoers and merciful pushed aside as weak and pusillani- ness characterize the type of magismous by the mighty military power, trute we have in mind. The qualifiin the high tide of successes and con- cations of the inferior magistracy are quest; it was endured, even blamed, as important to the community as those of the higher ranks of the ju-With the downfall of all that it dictary. Their errors are seldom sub-

a military strength built upon its fore they should be men who are not likely to make mistakes.

The people are to be congratulated when men like ROBERT C. CORNELL WILLIAM had cast his challenge. In did likewise. In England there have PHILIPP SCHIEDEMANN, the Socialist been many instances of similar serleader, it spoke after thirty years. vice by those who might well aspire In the demand for the abdication to higher places. The late Sir THOMAS of WILLIAM II. and the renuncia- MARCHANT WILLIAMS, an accomtion of the throne by Crown Prince plished scholar, who was president of FREDERICK WILLIAM It spoke with the Welsh Language Society, served the voice of supreme authority and for fourteen years as the Stipendlary for the happiness and welfare of all Magistrate of Merthyr Tydfil and Aberdare. The chief Metropolitan Magistrate in London is a Knight, Sir John Dickinson, who has been on the Magisterial bench eighteen or respectable excuse for failure to years. In Birmingham the Stipendicontribute to the ultimate limit of his ary Magistrate is a peer of the realm, pocketbook to the great fund this Lord Inkeston, who succeeded to the country is going to raise this week for title in 1913 on the death of his father, the first Baron ILKESTON, better known as Sir Walter Foster, one of the most distinguished physicians in

England. ROBERT C. CORNELL deserved wel of this community, and we are sorry he has gone.

The Talk of a Recount in New York

If Governor WHITMAN demands of ecount of the vote cast on Tuesday n New York city, Governor-elect SMITH will of course demand a recount of the votes cast in several up-State districts. But THE SUN does not think Governor WHITMAN will call for a recount.

There is no reason why he should

Nobody believes he was cheated out

in counting the cross marks on our ballots would work to the advantage of nobody; that was proved in the recount of the Hearst-McClellan vote. In that contest there were changes in detail, but the result was not af fected. Such changes are inevitable Mr. Justice LAMBERT, who presided over the recount, took occasion to remark that if another Justice should pass on the ballots, still further changes would undoubtedly result. Governor WHITMAN'S disappoint ment is not difficult to understand. For years the possibility of obtaining the Republican nomination for President has been in his mind. The convention of 1920 could not ignore a man who three times in succession had carried the Empire State; that record of itself would put him in the front rank of candidates, But the man who lost the Empire State it 1918 will not be a figure of conse quence in the convention of 1920

Colonel House is giving special at tention to its recent products and is lending his knowledge of German psy-chology to the task.—Description of the United States propaganda service f

Governor WHITMAN knows that well

he knows it, let-us say, as well as

WILLIAM BARNES of Albany knows it

We hope Colonel House's knowl edge of German psychology is more complete than President Wilson's knowledge of American psychology.

Perhaps the German armistice the Doomed, the revolutionis and not from Before whose path has formed

the revolutionis s and not from the Kaiser.

Marshal Foch read the document in firm, loud voice.-Report of the armiatice meeting. Even a whisper from Marshal Foch

It became known yesterday that Major-General OMAR BUNDY was in New York on Thursday, having returned from Europe, where he has been practising his profession for some time. He did not join in the celebration, but watched it from a hotel. Thus it is proved that General BUNDY is as discreet as he is valorous, for if the people of this city had known he was have recovered his health, but he To use and cast away would never have looked the same.

TROTSKY has resigned .- Despatch from Russia.

The Commissioner of Immigration hould be extra watchful. This pest is likely to invade America again.

If MATHIAS EREBERGER gives the measure of the new German Government's morals, any time spent in traffic with it is wasted.

THE SISTINE MADONNA.

Why Raphael's Most Famous Paint ing Should Be Restored to Italy.

TO THE BOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a part of the peace centiment with taly the Germans should be required to restore to the Church of San Sisto in Piacenza the greatest of all of Raphael's paintings, if not the greatest picture in the world, the "Madonna di San Sisto," now in the Dresden gallery. It was painted in 1515, and after remaining in the ancient church for over two centuries was sold by the Benedictine Leaving the mend up job to monks to Augustus III. of Saxony for \$45,000 in 1753.

Monks never had any right thus to ispose of church property, and accordingly the Germans never had any valid | That looks like booky wheels.

Besides there is a clear precedent for the restoration of the picture even after having been taken as spoll of war. Napoleon sent it to Paris in 1797, and upon the demand of its former (merely de facto) German possessor it was returned to Dresden upon the conclusion

There was no united and victorious is now, and a long bill of indemnity to rightful owner. Evviva Italia redenta! ANNA MARIA BOLCHL

New Yonk, November 9. A FIFTEENTH POINT.

Justice Also Should Begin at Home re are in the business of righting wrongs, let's add another point to the

Reparation and restoration to General JUSTICE.

New MILFORD, Conn., November 9

John Ireland. Flaming sword of St. Michael! Hate of meanness and wrong, Smiter of fools and the lukewarm, you arm for justice was strong. Who shall replace you, O Pastor, wh

shall replace you, friend? Thanks to the God of our fathers, you power on earth cannot end.

Here lies a man who feared no thing

That snarled at the feet of the just

Scorpion's polson or snake's death That hid in the shadows of dust. American! He was the best of us: Soldier! St. Michael his guide; Bishop! He made the test of us,

O noble soul of our nation His West the land of his heart In you he found inspiration Of you, his light is a part.

The truth he would not divide.

But if to him you are traitor, If you can his lessons forget, Your crescent will never grow greater, The glow of your glory will set.

What honor of earth could have made Greater, O priest of the throne? Prince, you were born. When they laid you

In love you had come to your own Flaming sword of St. Michael, splen did in terror and might, Crushed are the evils you hated, Fled are foul fiends to-night.

Shricking, defeated, unsated, Oh. If blest death could have waited Till from the sca came the sound Of the cheers of our soldiers elated, Returning from reconquered ground

Till France, whom you loved and defended-You, client of blest Joan the brave maid-

Had come, all her agony ended, To thank our true land for her ald Gone! But your glory increases 'mong the first of your land; Not till the beat of life ceases,

Shall we lose the clasp of your hand. Hater of all the base hatreds that darkened the light of the sun, Hildebrand, staying their coming

the altar's clean place, we know what we owe you, that your goal is run; Patriot, prophet and pontiff, you the end of your race!

Flaming sword of St. Michael! Flash from your home in the sky, Guide of the lovers of freedom, yo who for freedom was free. O militant Bishop, swift that the tyrants may die,

And leave the world rejoicing in the clasp of our victory. MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN.

> Rose Mist in the Morning Rose mist in the morning Languid in the breeze.

Spangles by the brookside, Frost lace on the grass, Tiny globes and bubbles Spun of rainbow glass

Rose mist in the morning Melting into gold; What will be the sunset When the day is old? MARTHA B. THOMAS

The Hindenburg Status

fate of Fire when once the

Flower's bloomed. For knew they not-the People-in that When, mad with conquest and the will to

They drove the nalls—the fron nalls and one of the most influential architec- at Malmo, in Sweden, in 1914.

tural journals of Great Britain, re- Mr. Anisfeld arrived in this coun-Deep in the wooden body, how the Law, in its working, moves one certain way.

Bringing the flower to bloom and then Knew not the People this?

Yea! They drove the great nails inhe Iron Essence, Sir That makes so strong before decays begin With purpose dire and grim, With Iron Crosses they have covere And made the mighty fool Their scapegoat and their tool,

At end of day. After the flower had bloomed what use of it had they?

Followed so swift the bloom The great strength that they gave heir victim and their slaveflashed and died away And wrought be

Ere fruit of it had they. Now in the Square stands Hindenburg, th Whose barren flower has turned To dust and ashes gray,

At end of day.

"A Mechanic Named Murphy There was a mechanic named Murphy That's all we have of his name in the

story Sent from the front around Verdun Down where the St. Mihlel salient bulged Before our boys said "Biff!"

Now this "mechanic named Murphy" Was running a tank near the firing line-At least he had been 'fore it bucked up And came to a stop near Fritzle's trench The crew had all gone back disgusted, I suppose to look up another The "plain mechanic named Murphy."

Murphy was busy a-plugging away Fixing the monater's funny fins, Or whatever you call that double cross Murphy was peaceable-like and calm And tending strictly his proper Job-When-"rattledy-rat"-from a forward trench

Came machine gun hall on his That didn't bother Murphy; another turn, Another yank with his monkey wrench-'Rattledy-rat''-the wrench's down

That settled Murphy. "I'll give 'em the tank!" Un he jumped and into old rhine, be paid her. Art is of no use to Huns. And started the engine—chug! chug! chug! Make them hand over the picture to its. Then straight fur the boches' nest he steer'd. Now, he is there! A leap from the chauf-

> a spring to the gunner's perch While the tank crashed on. A blaze and instance," writes Prof. Goodyear, And down in the coge, down in a shatter'd and St. Ouen. In other churches the heap Went Fritzie's gun and crew

Then back to the wheel hopped Murphy And steered for rome, somewhat an To be thus delayed at his proper job of plugging his tank on the Verdun front. and that's why we've heard, I suppose Of the "plain mechanic samed Murphy." JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Departures From the Perpendicular in Amiens Presented in Pictures at the Brooklyn Museum-Other Views and Reviews of the Art World.

By HENRY MeBRIDE. The fatigues of last week's search for great virtues in the work of Anisfeld, now being shown in the Museum, left me with inquestion propounded by another colto Prof. Goodyear's group of photocertain medieval cathedrals.

photographs of such splendidly deco- bases. Right or wrong, once the conrative material as may be found in tractors begin to slam cement the Rheims and Amiens must have, but it architect is powerless to make changes. was not for the well known and The resulting rigidity is as fine a con obvious beauties of these cathedrals trast to the pulsating liveliness of the that Prof. Goodyear photographed old cathedrals as could be asked. them. Each plate bears a subtle argument for a theory of mediæval church the ancients preferred curves construction that is 1'rofessor Good-straight lines be accepted by archi-year's own—a theory that is not yet tects, can it be applied by them? ccepted by all architects, a theory H-m-m! I think not. There were too that is disturbing or not as you choose many other factors that assisted in o take it; a theory, finally, that if the building of the old cathedrals that accepted will be found far reaching in can no longer be counted on. The certain problems brought forward by life has a habit of doing a thing ther-

Prof. Goodyear became interested number of years ago in the de- numbers in some future era partures from the perpendicular to be comparable works, but at present there observed in the columnal supports of is no clear indication of his advent. ancient churches-departures that were frequently ascribed by lazy who could build mediæval churches observers to have been the result of and if Prof. Goodyear's researches accidents due to the "thrust" of the have the disturbing effect of calling vaulting. He made a long series of attention to some of the lost arts of photographs at careful Rhelms, Chalons and other places and the restorations into which an eager found that the departures from the world is about to plunge, once the war straight line were far more frequent is terminated, should be entered into than he had suspected, and that in fact in proportion as the edifice was beautiful the straight line was rare. What is to be restored He became convinced that so far from

The photographs were made from many angles and heights, and the difficulties of making them, after the difficulties of securing the permissions from the proper authorities, and the difficulties of arranging the attesting plumb lines which fell from lofty vaultings could only have been sur mounted by an enthusiast, and Prof. Goodyear fortunately was that. He was rewarded by finding that the lenses had recorded many variations that were not apparent to the ordi-nary eye; the whole object of the "refinements" being to please the eye; the eye that has been pleased does no readily suspect that an artifice has

been employed.

"A curious instance of the value of photographic evidence may be cited from Amiens," says Prof. Good-"The architect in charge of repairs at Amiens was a pronounced Mr. Anisfeld's designs for stage setsceptic as to the existence of a widening refinement in this church. became an enthusiastic convert after examining sixty-five enlarged photographs of the cathedral. When these artistic training at the Odessa School photographs were shown to this arch- of Art. tect we remained in the sacristy, and school he entered the Imperial Acadwe have never been in the nave of emy of Arts at Petrograd and com-Amiens Cathedral in company, either pleted his training there in 1909 at this time or before it or after it." Many of the pictures which he exeat Chalons have also certified to these exhibited at the Salon d'Automne in refinements, and no one of the three Paris in 1906, and at the Vienna Seceswas previously aware of the widening sion of 1908. Subsequently his work in his church. Not all, however, who was enthusiastically received in Rome. hear of the theory immediately adopt His latest participation in a foreign it. The editor of the Builder, which is exhibition was at the Baltic Exposition when they were shown in Edinburgh or to send a representative for that refugee from the revolution in Petropurpose, and up to the present con- grad, where he witnessed the bread tinues to deny there is any widening riots and was himself a member of the refinement in Europe, ridiculing it as an absurdity. This also has been the his pictures and fled for his life by opinion of two well known English way of the Trans-Siberian Ratiway to John Bilson, and of the distinguished months, and then came to this coun-French antiquarians, De Lasteyrie, try by way of fapari. Enlart and Durand. "None of these gentlemen," says Prof. Goodyear, "has seen the evidence, and they are all so incredulous as to believe that there I. for my part, am not incredulous

can be no evidence. and can accept the conclusions of Prof. Goodyear without sense of the horizontal lines of the can public school. Parthenon were in reality curved, but I was told that these variations from corrections of optical effect of irregufor the geometrical effect which the actually straight line did not give, But now it appears that the Greeks loved the variations for the quality of life they gave the structure.

In the Parthenon, for instance, surfaces or members which are set true to perpendicular are most excep-Perhaps the end walls are tional. the only exceptions. All the columns lean inward about three inches in thirty feet toward the centre of the building. The side walls lean inward. gles of the end walls lean forward one unit in eighty-two units. faces of the architrave and frieze lean backward, whereas the acrosteria. of the fillet lean forward. Furtherenequal sizes and the widths of the intercolumnar spacings are also un-

In order to appreciate the significance of these variations it is necessary to remember that the amount of variation attributable to masons' error has been fixed by Penrose at only one-quarter of an inch, because the two ends of the temple are equal

within the limits of that variation. On the other hand, the medieval cathedrals are fairly alive with variations and presumably alive because of them. The method of the "widening" is sometimes in straight lines from the pavements up. "This is found, for two churches at Rouen, the Cathedral pave widening begins at the arcade capitals; the piers below the arcade capitals, as distinguished from the vaulting shafts above them, being exactly perpendicular. This method is also found in the cathedrals at Rheims and Amiéns,

"The construction thus consists of one bend in two straight lines, Since

POEMS WORTH READING. CATHEDRAL ARCHITECTURE it was discovered in 1907 that a bend TRADE DANGER IN SEEN IN GOODYEAR in two straight vertical lines gives the in two straight vertical lines gives the effect of a curve it is rather doubtful how many true vertical curves may really be found in the mediaval cathedrals, and this doubt is accented by the Edifices at Chalons, Rhelms and fact that even the so-called horizontal

duced by a series of pends in straight lines. The effect for the eye is, in all cases, that of a curve, and the bends at Rheims and Amiens were originally seen by the writer as curves and announced as curves."

The essential point about mediaval architecture is that it was proved by The eye ruled and column sufficient energy to study another art were bent outward and pilasters were inclined slightly to one side because lection in the same building. I refer they looked better so. No stone was accepted as laid until it looked well. graphic enlargements of aspects of Here and now we do all our proving on paper. We plant our rigid supporting These photographic records have girders and often put in the stones of great charm, as all carefully made the upper floors before we begin the

But if Prof. Goodyear's theory that effects and bearing directly upon whole fabric of life has changed and onghly but once. The artist artisan may return to the earth in sufficient

But if the workmen are not here Amiens, building-does it not at least hint that

Who is to do these restorations?

What is to be restored? Only yesterday I heard a soldierbeing accidental this spreading spreading accidental this spreading scripted, one who had never travelled of the pillars as they ascended was scripted, one who had never travelled in France—I heard this soldier say that he thought the entire United that he thought to stay abroad for a year or two years if necessary, after the termination of the conflict to rebuild the section devastated by war The soldier spoke with generous exaltation, but I was so astonished at the suggestion that I was powerless to

But I'd as lief have the soldiers ebuild Rheims Cathedral as most of

the architects whom I know Activities in the World of Art.

The Anisfeld pictures, now in Brookn, are to go later to the Boston Art lub, where they will be under the are of the Copley Society. Mr. Anisfeld, who did a number of scenic de- gross output is only 5% per cent, on signs for the Ballet Russe, has been commissioned by the Metropolitan to do the decor for the forthcoming "La Reine Flammette," by the composer Xavier Leroux. A number of tings form part of the present Brook-

Mr. Anisfeld was born at Bieltsi, in Bessarabia, in 1579, and began his After five years' work in this Architects who have been in charge cuted during the two years' travel

year with his wife and daughter as a bread line. He subsequently packed architectural critics, E. S. Prior and Vladivostok, where he spent two

A MATTER OF COURSE. Naturally American Soldiers Look of

School as an Essential. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: IT

His elation in his own discovery and the straight line were designed as pressed me more than he can ever know. arity and that the Greeks sought met took schooling, education, to be as of the antiquated German methods. much a matter of course as air or sun-

Our army carried with it to France its spirit of initiative, unquenchable faith in the rightness of its cause, its pies and doughnuts, its phonograph records, and its simple faith that it could

have school if it wanted to. The moment seems to have come whe it must, after being stimulated to a high degree of spiritual exaltation, a victorius army in a great and generous cause, sit impatiently waiting while demobili-The ante or flat pilasters at the an- zation takes place. In the interim they ask not for recreation, sightaceing, en-The tertainment, but for school,

With foresight and energy the Army Educational Commission has already orthe face of the cornice, and the face ganized the greatest school the world are available. The crux of the probhas ever seen. Next week the machinmore, the columns and capitals are of ery for the collection of \$170,000,000 will begin to operate, and very shortly the most American of institutions will give the American soldier abroad the opportunity to make his homecomin day of rejoicing not only at the escape of his body from calamity but at increased power to cope with the after the war problems that will beset him.

NEW YORK, November 9. G. N. D. The Parade of Victory.

will be a wonderful day when our men come home alone. Regiments of allied that America may honor these men who made the world safe for the democrawill be, but what of that if it will help to cement further these ties of union? The receptions of Balfour and Joffre, en thusiastic as they were, will be mild in comparison. Parade the heroes of the world! Let every nation that fought autocracy be represented.

ALEXANDER MCD. STODDART. EAST ORANGE, N. J., November 9.

GERMAN INDUSTRY

Means Keen Competition, Say Manufacturers.

EXCEL IN DYE MAKING CZECHO - SLOVAKS LEAD

Teutons Prepared to Sell Products at Cost Through Aid of State.

If peace is made on President Wil-

on's principles it is an interesting in allied countries, whether German competition in special lines can be met tition of the Austro-Hungarian Empire have had their justification within resuccessfully with the present scien-tific organization of these industries. In the chemical and dye industries the United States and her allies and manufacturers expect to see some depression, and they seem to doubt les to the Italian high command.

The recognition of the Czecho-Slovaks, whether the present effective scientific taken alone, and with the forces are management will pass through the crisis without some interruption. War conditions in these industries are no index to conditions after the war. Nobody knows this better than the expert engaged in the making of dyes and chemicals. He does not take the prevailing view that it is merely a question of technical skill in which it is possible to beat the German on his own ground. There exist other questions which are too often laid aside for future solution. Chemists do not deceive themselves

as to the astonishing amount of strength in the Germany dye industry After the war Germany will mainly rely upon dyestuffs as articles of commerce destined to recover a place in the world's markets and to compensate the simple truth that German factories can turn out dyes and other chemicals cheaper than any other concerns. The cost of making these products in other countries, notably England, was clearly brought out in trade journals, which quote the preparations made by the as its capital. Bohemia, Moravia 3nd different Governments to meet the expense. In England, for example, it seems necessary to feed the industry of Hungary, comprising something between a fourth and a fifth of Hungary out of State money. The sum required, according to Sir Watson Rutherford, is forty million pounds. This is regarded by business men of all lines as a heavy capitalization to produce the two and a quarter millions of dyestuffs imported prior to the war. The question suggests itself, If the profit likely to be? It is also uncertain how much private capital will be invested along with the public money, but it is clear that the returns are destined to be small until many year have passed.

Germana to Sell at Cost.

This is the feature of the dye industry in allied countries which is attracting most attention from the Germans. They assert in their latest trade journals that British, French and Italian manufacturers will be obliged to offer their dyes at high prices, whereas they, with the State of the Cathedral of Rheims, St. Mark's which followed are included in the fed companies, can sell at cost price, at Venice and the Church of St. Loup present exhibition. His work had been or even less. Moreover the Germans are prepared to offer other products of chemical industry on the same terms, by which they hope to undersell all competitors. There is certainly danger that they will make good their boast, because their factories and works have been organized

is basis for a long

In recent issues of the German rade paper the Journal of Applied Chemistry the present position of the dye industries in various countries is reviewed in the confident fashion characteristic of the Teuton, yet there are some points which manufacturers would do well to consider. The first has reference to the textile industry. The person most interested in the dy stuff problem is probably the textile manufacturer, and it is in this industry that the Germans hope to introduce the entering wedge by means of new dyes which they have made by what appear to be new methods. In the chemistry of dyes there is always an extended conversation with a young the possibility that among the new learned that the wise Greeks put learned to look with new eyes at an value. At first many textile manustraight lines to their columns and been associated all my life, the Ameridence in optimistic reports in the newspapers, and were lulled into a sense of security in the belief that all his conviction that he was right im- dyestuffs used in Patente industry would be manufactured in England and He said that every American he had America by processes much in advance

Untried Methods a Mistake.

Some of these experiments have been tried, such, for instance, as the extraction of a red dyestuff from the rapherry, the belief being apparently that vegetable coloring matters might some cases take the place of syn hetic dyes. The result of this and ther expedients showed that in the resent critical time it is a mistake to ndeavor to prepare dyestuffs by new and untried methods. The making of the finished and useful dyes is not in the judgment of chemists a difficult and complicated problem provided the proper so-called intermediate materials of these intermediates, the by-products of the gas and coke oven tars. But all these products are at very ab normal prices owing to the demand for high explosives.

There is a disagreeable modicum truth in the German contention that two cents on the dollar, hese prices must come down before he dye industry of the Allies can b organized on a good working basis The time factor in starting manufac ture is an important one—at the pres-To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: It ent moment it is more important than tax law of Kitchin owes a debt of the efficiency factor. It is upon this gratitude to THE SUN. come home and parade from the Battery prospect that the Germans are preto Central Park. But they should not paring, believing that any scheme for the establishment of an American soldiers should come along with them dyestuff industry will be inadequatif it does not first of all insure the firm and permanent organization of cles. Lack of tonnage? Of course there the manufacture of the various materials needed on a profitable basis.

Kitchin's Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Don't be too hard on Kitchin. He made it easy for us to capture the by my experience.
Senate and House. REPUBLICAN. EDV.

WATERBURY, Conn., November 9.

HAPSBURG EMPIRE FAST BREAKING UP

Peace on Wilson's Principles Final Lines of Cleavage Must Await Decision of Peace Conference.

Is in Their Hands.

Northwestern Section Claimed By Them and Much of It

Those clear visioned statesmen, scholars and patriots who from the beginning son's principles it is an interesting of the war in 1914 have predicted the question, according to manufacturers inevitable defeat of the Central Powers and as an issue of that defeat the parending with the appeal for an armistice by the commander of the Austrian arm-

rayed against Germany and her allies in the ascendant is sufficient guarantee that when the councillors arise from the peace table the map of southeastern Europe will have undergone change that shall express at once the realiza-tion of dreams cherished by oppressed peoples through centuries and the shat-tering of the dreams of those kings and their administrators who nouris long the delusion of divine right and dominion by force.

Must Awalt Peace Treaty.

Exactly upon what lines of cleavage the Dual Monarchy will be cut apar-no one can know until the war is over and the peace conference shall have concluded its deliberations. But Hun-gary already has proclaimed its inde-pendence of Austria and of the German alliance, and the inhabitants of various other portions of the empire express their demands either for separation into her trade losses in other directions, self contained states or liaison with The chief factor in this strength is other countries or nations of which they

claim to be a part.

The northern, and especially the north western, section of the empire as it used to be is claimed by the Czecho-Slovaks. They already command a con-siderable portion of it and have pro-claimed their Government, with Prague proper and excluding only Galicia, which in its turn claims the right to be in-cluded within Poland restored.

The New Jugo-Slavia.

The Jugo-Slavs, or South Slavs, de-sire that their State and separate Govnment shall include the whole Austro-The question suggests itself, If the ingarian littoral upon the Adriatic, gross output is only 5% per cent. on the exception of that northernmost the capital employed, what is the net section of it which is claimed by Italy as Italia Irrredenta. Their precensions ake in Carniola. Croatia. Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia itself and Montenegro, the peoples to setle among themselves whether Serbia and Montenegro shall remain intact as countries by themselves but federated with Jugo-Slavia.

Transylvania, lying in the east of Hungary, is desired as a matter of right by Rumania as part of Rumania unre-

deemed. The world has not been informed whether Austria proper proposes to re-main intact, separate into two or more States or become part of the new Germany which may possibly emerge democratized upon what the victors prescribe as the territory which may remain Ger-man after old Germany has paid in full Every day last week brought its despatches setting forth what the Austrians proposed to do with themselves after they had set aside their king. Other despatches of equal reliability, each one contradicting another, are likely to in-terest the world so long as the present Government is able to maintain the sem-

blance of rule, gary from now until the last issue of the war has been settled it must be remem-bered that there is no authority bold enough to fix, or attempt to fix, the boundaries of any of the new Status or nations except within the most clastic of frontiers. For while in the main the map of Austria-Hungary may be plotte! upon racial lines there is no section of the empire wholly Austrian, wholly Hui

garian, or wholly Slav. Only Two Things Certain.

Just as there are parts of old Polan so populated by Germans as to be, ex-cept territorially, a part of Germany, as of the empire where Hungarians predominate. And in the northern and western sections of Bohemia, the main state of Czecho-Siovakia and contains dominate. its capital, there are German-Bohemians who already have proclaimed the right to independence for themselves and have set up what they describe as a capital

There are only two propositions ref the partition of the Hapsburg emand inevitably must resign its sway ove other large sections of its territory. The other certain thing is that whatever quarrels and jealousies may spring in in the creation of the new states and alottments, will be settled without further warfare. The United States and its

allies will gave due attention to that.

Heroes of Palo Harbor Freed ROME, Nov. 9. - Commander Rosett! nd Surgeon-Lieut. Paolucci, who were captured by the Austrians after enter-ing the harbor of Pola and torpedoins the Austrian battleship Viribus Unitis of were released later when

The Taxpayers' Joy Over the Forced Abdication of Kitchin. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many

hanks for THE SUN's publication of Senator Martin's statement about the absolute necessity of economy by the United States Government. Judging by the recklessness with which the taxpayers' money is being

spent, one would think it is only worth Fortunately we have at least onnewspaper in New York that has the ourage of its convictions. Every man and woman who is a vic im of the back breaking Federal income

NEW YORK, November 3. Jelly Diet for Sufferers From In-

fluenza TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the epidemic it was noted that sufferers were handicapped by loss of appetite. in my case I tried jellies and got satis-Jellies with cross are satisfying

and nourishing, and I "pass it along with the hope that others may benefit EDWARD J. ANTHONY.

Concomo, Mass., November 7.